

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:
Maryland
COUNTY:
Montgomery
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON:	Montevideo
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: River Road, North side of River Road 4 mi. S. W. of Darnestown, 1/2 mi. west of Seneca Creek			
CITY OR TOWN: Poolesville		CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Eighth	
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Montgomery	CODE: 031

3. CLASSIFICATION							
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No - except by appt.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied			
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress				
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments			
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious					
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific					

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. Austin H. Kiplinger	
STREET AND NUMBER: Montevideo, Route #1, Box 105A	
CITY OR TOWN: Poolesville	STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Montgomery County Court House	
STREET AND NUMBER: Montgomery Avenue	
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville	STATE: Maryland CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey	
DATE OF SURVEY:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress	
STREET AND NUMBER:	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D. C. CODE: 11

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maryland	COUNTY: Montgomery	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Montevideo is a Federal house located a third of a mile north of River Road a fourth mile east of the intersection of River Road and Reddick Road and a fourth mile west of the intersection of Montevideo Road and River Road, Montgomery County, Maryland.

The exterior (south) elevation of Montevideo (1828-1830) is reminiscent of, if less sophisticated than, the river facade (south) of Tudor Place (1815) in Georgetown. (See Architects' Emergency Committee, Great Georgian Houses in America, Vol. I, reprint, New York: 1970, 120-125.) The resemblance is not surprising since the builder of Montevideo, John Parke Custis Peter, was the son of the builder of Tudor Place, Thomas Peter.

Both properties are three bays wide and two stories tall under a low pitched hipped roof. Both have a pair of chimneys protruding from the east and west faces of the roof. (The northwest chimney does not exist at Montevideo.) Each house is stuccoed although the walls at Tudor Place are scored to resemble stone as was fashion. Montevideo is painted ivory but the original color may have been buff or yellow as at Tudor Place.

The centrally located entrance at both properties is enclosed in an arched opening although the arch at Montevideo is more elliptical than at Tudor Place and contains a fan light and side lights. The arch motif is continued on the first floor windows at Tudor Place, but not at Montevideo. The windows on both buildings are comprised of three sashes separated by pilasters. At Montevideo the eight feet tall first floor windows have nine over six sashes flanked by three over two while those on the second story have six over six sashes. Unlike Tudor Place, Montevideo sits on a high foundation of Seneca sandstone. The window sills throughout Montevideo are of the same materials.

The north facades of Tudor Place and Montevideo continues the similarity. Both are three bays wide with nine over six sash on the first floor and six over six on the second. The centrally placed entrance on Montevideo has a more elliptically shaped arch than at Tudor Place.

The five part composition of Tudor Place was not repeated at Montevideo although a twentieth century two story wing and garage were added to the west elevation. The wing (1959) was designed following the architectural characteristics of the main block. The addition is stuccoed stone on a Seneca sandstone foundation with Seneca sandstone lintels. It is lower than the main block and recessed from the principal (south) facade although it is flush with the north facade. It has a hip roof, a chimney identical with the original ones, similar six over six sash windows and a sympathetically designed three car garage. The addition contains additional bedrooms and a kitchen.

The floor plan of Montevideo consists of three rooms and a rear stair hall as well as a two part central hall that is similar to the first floor room

(see continuation sheet #1)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Montevideo is significant because of its architecture and its relation to the Peter family. Architecturally, the Federal style house is unusual for rural Maryland. Most extant Federal buildings are brick and indicate much closer ties to the Georgian style. Montevideo's stuccoed surfaces and severe proportions with large expanses of wall recall the architecture of Tudor Place, Georgetown, as well as the new-classical structures of Benjamin Latrobe and Maximilien Godefroy. Montevideo cannot be called innovative since it was constructed after the eclipse of the new-classical style. However, Maryland's buildings of that period, notably in Baltimore, have been so ravaged by the wrecking ball that a retardataire, less sophisticated example of the style takes on greater importance.

Some Marylanders believe that Montevideo, like Tudor Place, is the work of William Thornton. Both properties share the same form and similar characteristics. Tudor Place shows a degree of refinement not equalled at Montevideo, its country cousin.

The comparison of Montevideo to its neighbors in Montgomery County indicates that it is one of the half dozen most outstanding houses extant.

The Montevideo mansion was constructed between 1828 and 1830. This date is supported by an inscription discovered by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Austin H. Kiplinger, during repairs to a dining room window sill in November, 1961. The inscription, a pencilled "bill" on a piece of lumber incorporated into the construction underneath a moulding, was dated November 1, 1830. It was written to Washington Peter, a brother of John Parke Custis Peter, and was signed by H. Conner and Snipe. The board is now covered, but can be exposed for examination.

Montevideo was built as the home of John Parke Custis Peter and his wife, the former Elizabeth Jane Henderson, who had nine children while they lived in the house. John Peter's father, Thomas Peter, was a mayor of Georgetown, and his grandfather, Robert Peter, had been the first mayor and one of the founders of Georgetown, the settlement which preceded the nation's capital on the Maryland side of the Potomac River. John Peter's uncle, Major George Peter, lived across the Seneca Valley from Montevideo. Major Peter, a progenitor of Armistead Peter, the current resident of the family home, Tudor, in Georgetown, served in the U. S. Congress and was

(see continuation sheet #1)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

History of Western Maryland, by J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., published in Philadelphia by Louis H. Everts, 1882. Vol. 1.
Maryland Before and After the Revolution, by Philip A. Crawl (for land records and origins of original grant).
Maryland, A Guide to the Old Line State. American Guide Series. Oxford University Press, New York.
Private diaries of Mrs. Agnes Lee, 1854.
Towpath Guide to the C & O Canal. Section One. Thomas F. Hahn & Orville (see continuation sheet #2)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 , "	0 , "		0 , "	0 , "	
NE	0 , "	0 , "		0 , "	0 , "	
SE	0 , "	0 , "		0 , "	0 , "	
SW	0 , "	0 , "		0 , "	0 , "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 254

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		mlh	
Austín H. Kiplinger, owner			
ORGANIZATION	DATE		
Seneca Valley Citizens Association	April 24, 1974		
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Route 1, River Road, Poolesville			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CODE	
Poolesville	Maryland	24	

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name Orlando Ridout, IV

Title State Historic Preservation Officer for Maryland

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #1

M:17-58

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

"MONTEVIDEO"

Number 7. DESCRIPTION continued.

configuration of Tudor Place (Great Georgian Houses, 1, 121). The house contains most of its original woodwork except for mantels in the southeast and southwest rooms which are replacements in a nineteenth century style. The mantel in the northeast room follows the severe lines of the Empire period. Reflecting an awareness of contemporary styles (circa 1830's) while the house relates to the earlier Federal style. Additional interior details consist of simple plaster cornices and door frames. The southeast and southwest rooms have especially well executed Federal doors with molded pilasters and entablatures. In 1959 a closet and lavatory were added to the two bathrooms and a closet on the second floor consisted of the other alterations to the house.

The basement contained the original kitchen, root cellars and two rooms for servants.

A cemetery, a smoke house (at a new location fifty feet from the house) and a bank barn (circa 1900) are located on the property.

Number 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued.

a friend of Abraham Lincoln during Lincoln's service in that body.

John Parke Custis Peter, during his life at Montevideo between 1830 and 1848, served as President of the Board of Education of the Darnestown District (in 1839), was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates (1828), and was first President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, elected June 1, 1846.

John Peter was a first cousin of Mrs. Agnes Lee, of Arlington, and references to the John Peter family appear in her private diary.

The cemetery, located in the field northwest of the house, was established before Montevideo itself was built. The first grave is that of John Peter's sister, Columbia Washington Peter, who died in 1820. The cemetery also contains the graves of John Parke Custis Peter himself, who died in 1848, his father, Thomas Peter, and his mother, Martha Parke Custis Peter, a granddaughter of the nation's first First Lady, Martha Parke Custis Washington. Mrs. Peter's grave, dated 1854, is the last marked grave in the cemetery. NOTE: The cemetery originally was known as Oakland, taking its name from the elder Peters' summer home, Oakland, which stood to the west of the present site of Montevideo. Mrs. Lee notes in her diary in 1854: "When Aunt Martha died, she was taken to Oakland to be buried." (Part of the Oakland property is now included in the Montevideo farm, and forms the western portion of the tract included in this filing.)

(see continuation sheet #2)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #2

M:17-58

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

"MONTEVIDEO"

Number 8. SIGNIFICANCE continued.

The principal portion of the land surrounding the house, Montevideo, is part of an original royal grant to Daniel Dulany, the Elder, in 1731, called "Conclusion." During the Revolutionary War, the land was confiscated by the State of Maryland because its then owner, Daniel Dulany, Jr., was a British sympathizer. In October, 1781, the land was sold by Alexander Hanson, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, to Robert Peter. Later, his son Thomas Peter bought part of the property, including Lot #1, called the Dower Lot on which Montevideo is located. This lot subsequently was transferred to John Parke Custis Peter.

Number 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES continued.

Crowder, 1971.

The Potomac, Rivers of America Series. Frederick Gutheim. Rinehart & Co., 1949.

Great Georgian Houses of America. The Architects' Emergency Committee. 2 vols. reprint. New York: Dover, 1970.

novelist named Henshaw from Georgetown called for Mr. Lincoln in his carriage, and they drove the long twenty-five miles to the farm, where a lawn party had been arranged by Major Peter. Apparently the party was planned as a political rally.

Lewis Cass of Indiana was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and General Zachary Taylor the Whig candidate. The guests gathered around the barbecue fire, and after the feast they sat for a long time listening to the inimitable story-teller. Lincoln so fascinated the group with his magnetism that they did not wish to let him go to bed.

In that campaign Major Peter is reported to have supported General Taylor, although Peter had been three times elected to Congress as a Democrat, and General Taylor won all the eight electoral votes from Maryland.

Major Peter was married three times. One of his sons was the Hon. George Peter, distinguished at the bar, president of the State Senate, and a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864. The latter's sons, Edward C. Peter and Robert B. Peter, both served as judges of the Circuit Court in the County. Another son of the Major was the late Dr. Armistead Peter of Washington.

After the Major's death in 1861, one of his daughters, Miss Maggie Peter, tried living at the farm but she gave it up after a few years. It was owned for a number of years by William Barnum said to have been a brother of P. T.

Barnum of Circus fame, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Frank P. Harman, Sr.

There is a tradition among the descendants of the Major that in his older years he had a toddy or "night cap" brought to his bedroom before retiring. When he had drained the glass, he made it a practice to throw the glass violently into the fireplace. One evening when there was no one in the house but Mr. Harman and a local mechanic discussing some plans, they heard a loud shattering of glass upstairs. Mr. Harman asked in surprise: "What can that be?" The man with him replied: "That is only the ghost of Major Peter throwing his last toddy glass into the fireplace."

The house faces to the south. The photograph of the house is of the south front. It is of brick construction, weather boarded, and is two stories high except the "Lincoln room," on the west end and has center hall with exit to the rear yard. To the west of the hall is a living room, and to the east a dining room, each with a fireplace. The main part has two bedrooms, and two fireplaces on the second floor.

This estate was purchased in 1916 by Mr. Frank P. Harman, Sr. and in 1937 from his father's estate by his son and namesake, Frank P. Harman, Jr., executive Vice President of The National Bank of Washington who is owner in 1961, has one son, Frank P. Harman III, who is with the U. S. Information Agency. He graduated from St. Albans, served in the Navy for a year, then obtained his degree from Yale in 1950. He is unmarried, and lives in Georgetown.

Montevideo

THE story of this ponderous manor house is of more than ordinary interest among the many historic homes of Montgomery County. We use the adjective, ponderous, advisedly. Montevideo has an air of somber dignity that is impressive. It is weighty for the reason that the rough stone walls are two feet thick, plastered all over outside and in. It is two stories high without an attic, and the first floor ceilings are 13 feet in height. It is thirty-six feet wide, fifty feet long, and about thirty-four feet from ground to eaves.

Montevideo is important because it was the home for many years of the Peter family, prominent for generations in Georgetown and Montgomery County. It is identified with Martha Washington, wife of our first president. Martha Washington's granddaughter, Martha Parke Custis, married Thomas Peter. A son of this union, John Parke Custis Peter, made it his summer home.

The huge manor house on a plateau 360 feet above tidewater with very extensive mountain views, hence its name, is located just west of the



NO. 65 F-4 JOHN PARKE CUSTIS PETER CA. 1820-'25 STONE-STUCCO

Big Seneca Creek. The house is believed by members of the Peter family to have been built about 1825 by John Parke Custis Peter, although the author has found no record of this. At that time Peter was twenty-six years old, having been born in 1799. He married Elizabeth Jane Henderson, and they lived at Tudor Place, Georgetown, with his parents. His father, Thomas, received the land in 1812.

The resemblance of the Montevideo house to Tudor Place has been the apparent reason why tradition indicates that it may have been designed by William Thornton. It is known that Thornton completed Tudor Place in 1815 for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Peter. It is quite reasonable to assume therefore that he may have had a hand in Montevideo, or at least influenced its design.

To refresh our memories about the Peter-Custis genealogy, we recall that Martha Dandridge married Colonel Daniel Parke Custis. After his death "the widow Custis" married in 1759 the promising young army officer and surveyor, George Washington, when he was twenty-seven years old. John Parke Custis, a son of Colonel Daniel and Martha Custis, married Eleanor Calvert of Prince Georges County. One of their daughters, Martha Custis, born at Abingdon on the Potomac December, 1777, married Thomas Peter, born in January, 1776. Thus, we see that Mrs. Thomas Peter was a granddaughter of Martha (Custis) Washington, and John Parke Custis Peter, was a great-grandson of Martha (Custis) Washington.

The different steps by which the land of Montevideo came into possession of John Parke

Custis Peter are revealed by a search of the land records at Rockville. It was on part of an original land grant called Conclusion made in 1731 to Daniel Dulany. In 1790 James Dunlop loaned 125 pounds sterling to Zachariah Ellis secured by a mortgage on 332½ acres of the property. In April, 1794, this mortgage was sold by Dunlop, or assigned to Robert Peter for 150 pounds, ten shillings. When Robert Peter died in 1802, and his will was probated, he left approximately 2,500 acres of land in Montgomery County to his children. This tract was drawn by lot from the estate by Thomas Peter in a deed of partition signed by all of the heirs, and recorded the twentieth day of June, 1812. This deed of partition refers definitely to part of a tract called Conclusion, the part "bought of Zachariah Ellis," and states that "a tract called Conclusion bought from Zachariah Ellis, containing 332½ acres, was drawn by Thomas Peter."¹

At the time Thomas Peter acquired the Montevideo tract he and his wife were living at 2618 K Street, N. W., just east of Rock Creek in the District of Columbia. The K Street house was built in 1795 for the bride and groom, and Robert Peter and George Washington frequently stayed there overnight when in the New Federal City. As memorialized by a bronze plaque on the front of that building, it is stated: "George Washington was a guest in this house on his last night in the city, August 5, 1799." (This house was removed in 1961.)

While living at Tudor Place, the Thomas Peter family had a summer place, Oakland, about a mile or two beyond Montevideo near the Potomac River. They spent much time at Montevideo, too, as they were very fond of their son and daughter-in-law. But Oakland disappeared long ago. About the time of his marriage John Custis Peter, although living at Tudor Place, built Montevideo for his own summer home, no doubt aided and assisted by his father Thomas, according to the most dependable information we have gathered.

The family harmony and happiness at Montevideo were destined to be rather short-lived. Thomas Peter died in April, 1834, and his will, probated on May 14, shows that he was a resident of the District of Columbia. It is believed that his widow spent more time in the summer at Montevideo with her son and daughter-in-law,

Elizabeth Jane Peter, than at their summer home, Oakland. But only fourteen years after the death of Thomas Peter, January 19, 1848, John Custis Peter at the age of forty-nine met a sad fate. In some way a rusty nail lodged in one of his fingers, and in a few days he died of lock jaw.

After this untoward event things changed radically at Montevideo. On March 5, 1849, his attractive widow, Elizabeth (Henderson) Peter, married The Reverend Charles H. Nourse, a most estimable teacher and divine who had been for a time tutor of the Peter children at Montevideo. Dr. Nourse had been a teacher for some years, and a minister of several small churches. He was a widower with children, his first wife, Marie Robertson, having died on November 11, 1847. Gossip was rampant, but the only criticism of the Peter descendants that the author has heard was that the widow's marriage to The Reverend Charles Nourse "was entirely too soon for good taste."

Back at Tudor Place Martha Custis Peter was happy with her daughter, Mrs. Britannia Wellington Peter, (who had two sisters, America and Columbia), who had inherited Tudor Place from her father, Thomas Peter, and had married Commodore Beverly Kennon. He was killed in 1844 by an explosion on the S. S. Princeton. Britannia Kennon lived on for sixty-six more years, dying in 1911 at the age of ninety-six.

Martha Custis Peter died July 13, 1854, having lived at Tudor Place for six years with Mrs. Kennon. The manner of her funeral started the gossips again. It was said of Mrs. Peter, Sr., that she never came back to Montevideo after her daughter-in-law's second marriage until she came "in her coffin, and was buried at night by torchlight without any services in the old manor house." The truth of the matter was that services were held at Tudor Place; a long funeral procession of carriages for thirty miles on a hot July day to the family burial plot at Montevideo followed; and since it was dark when the cortege arrived, torches were naturally necessary in the cemetery. Her body was not conveyed to the grave by boats on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal as had been rumored.

Enclosed in an iron fence in the family burial plot about one hundred yards north of the Montevideo manor house is a monument about twelve feet high inscribed: "In Memory of John

¹ Liber P, Folio 674 et seq. Montgomery County Land Records.

Parke Custis Peter, Great Grandson of Martha Relict of Washington, Born November, 1799, Died 19, January, 1848." A large marble slab is chiselled with, "In Memory of Thomas Peter, Born January 6, 1776, Died April 16, 1834." On another marble slab appears, "Sacred to the Memory of Martha Custis Peter, Relict of Thomas Peter, Born December 31, 1777, Died July 13, 1854." Columbia Peter was also buried there.

After Mrs. Thomas Peter's death in 1854 the place was held in trust for John P. Custis Peter's heirs, et al., the trustee being Dr. Wm. B. Vinson who sold the property to Joseph Dyson in December, 1878. Dyson, known as "Old Joe," lived on a farm nearby, and never occupied the Montevideo house. In time he sold it to a number of the Dysons of the next generation including Dr. V. H. Dyson of Laytonsville and Joe Dyson II. The last-named lived in the house for some years. About 1944 the Dyson owners sold the place with 171 acres to Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes sold the historic old Peter place in 1959-60 to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Kiplinger.

The walls of the house were built of the familiar red sandstone quarried nearby. This same quarry furnished the stone with which the Smithsonian Institution was built. The same stone was used also for many of the locks on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal which is within 500 yards of the house.

As the author approached the front door of the storied old house, with its newly painted white walls shining in the afternoon sun, the sight was a striking contrast to its sombre, almost forbidding appearance on my previous visits.

The huge pile of stone, thirty feet to the eaves of roof, standing stark without architectural embellishment, on former visits had an unoccupied and apparently unloved look. Viewed from the front lawn, the new brick wing to the left of the west side gave the first evidence of progress in years.

By appointment, the author approached the front door, in 1961. The lady of the house, a glamorous blonde, met him on the new, red stone platform outside the front door with a welcome smile and a cordial hand shake. A delightful experience for me.

Mr. Austin Kiplinger is the present owner of this wonderful place and publisher of "Kiplinger Washington Letter" and "Changing Times" magazine. Mrs. Kiplinger's maiden name was Mary Louise Cobb. They have two sons, Todd, age 16 and Knight, age 14 years. The Kiplingers purchased this place in 1959 from Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes.

Inside the main front hall it was observed that the arrangement of the main rooms was unchanged from years ago except for the color of the walls and trim. The walls are a pleasing gold color with a slightly darker trim, giving a feeling of restfulness and contentment. This color scheme has been applied to the three rooms flanking the wide front hall—parlor, dining room and library. The library in the northeast corner has book shelves to the ceiling. All three of these rooms have fireplaces with carved wood mantels, freshly painted white. The ceilings are twelve (12) feet high.

The fluted pilasters of all the doors and trim leading into the front hall, with pedestals, are especially attractive and harmonize with the design of the mantels. They are all original.

Following past the main stairway to the back hall is a large arched door which has been cut through the west stone wall to give access to the rooms in the new two-story wing. On the first floor of this wing is a roomy, tile-floored kitchen and in back of that is the "utility room" for the lady of the house and "tack room" for the fox-hunting members in the family.

Back of the kitchen, attached to the new two story wing is a three-car garage. On the second floor of this addition are a guest room, a maid's room and two modern baths. The three family bedrooms on the second floor each have a fireplace, making six in all, although a modern heating plant, with heat ducts throughout, has been installed.

It appears that all the floors, Georgia long-leaf pine, are original and as shiny as new, and highly polished. They are in exquisite condition. In some of the rooms, there are heavy Kerman and Saronk Oriental rugs, just fitting the rooms leaving a wide space between rug and wall.

The strikingly noticeable feature of this house, like so many old mansions, from the outside are the four large chimneys of red brick. Three of these draw from the six fireplaces and the fourth in the new wing, vents the furnace.

In strolling around the house in 1961, the author was especially impressed with the extensive views in every direction without any obstructions; the mountains in Virginia, and Strong Hold nearby, from the site 360 feet above the tidewater. Grand views, all!!!!

Revisiting the family burial plot of the Peter family (associated with the Father of Our Country), it was gratifying to see that the present owner has reverence for the resting place of the illustrious dead. When it was visited in 1945-50 the iron fence was falling away, the plot a jungle

of bushes and weeds, and the stone flat markers covered with debris and weeds, making it difficult to read the inscriptions. Now this has all been cleaned up and a neat grass lawn surrounds the grave markers. The iron fence is now in place and the little gate functions, as of yore!!!!

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth 'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour---
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

THOMAS GRAY

Montmorency

THE Bready family has been in uninterrupted possession of this farm for one hundred years since it was sold in 1849 to close the estate of Richard Holmes, and was purchased, together with the Llewellyn Fields Farm by David Bready. Montmorency, it is believed, was the name given to the estate by the Breadys when the two farms were one plantation of 540 acres. Since 1870 the northern part with the brick house has gone by various names, "Llewellyn Fields" having been the one most recently given it. The name Montmorency, given to the southern part, has a half-mile frontage on the east side of the Norwood pike.

The Breadys came to America from Switzerland about 1775, the first one of that name having been George, the father of David Bready. David was born in 1796 in Frederick County, married Ann Elizabeth Kellar and moved to this property in 1849. His sons, John and Samuel K., lived on this property—John in the brick house at Llewellyn Fields part of the time, and for a number of years on farms he owned near Olney. John Bready, born in October, 1827, married Catharine Bear of Frederick County. Children of this union were George W., who died in 1923, a highly esteemed veterinarian; Levi, who died in 1939 and to whom this farm was left by his father, John; and Maurice. When John Bready died in July, 1906, he owned several other farms, one of which was formerly the Roseneath farm of Colonel Washington Bowie, containing 288 acres with a stone house which he left to Maurice.

Levi who inherited Montmorency lived at the old home for some years and married later in life. To his brother Maurice he left a life estate in Montmorency which upon his death went to two nephews. Maurice Bready died May 2, 1956. One of his nephews moved into the old home and has lived there since. In 1961 the farm was sold to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, upon which it is proposed to lay out a golf course. This acreage adds to a considerable amount already under the MNCPPC, for park development along the Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River.

Present plans of the Park Commission do not contemplate removal of the interesting farm house.

During the last half of the last century there were no better managed or more productive farms anywhere in Montgomery County than these Bready and Cashell farms. David Bready and his sons operated the two farms as one until his death in 1869. At that time the places were separated—and sold at public auction to close the Estate of David Bready. The Llewellyn Fields half was purchased by Hazel B. Cashell. John Bready bought the Montmorency farm. These farmers gloried in the life of agriculture, and made it profitable. They believed with George Washington that "Agriculture is the most useful, the most healthful, and the most noble pursuit of man." The results obtained by Richard Holmes in pre-Civil War years with his hundred slaves, on 540 acres, were far inferior.

M: 17-58

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated May 9, 1988

ACTION TAKEN

THE AMENDMENT

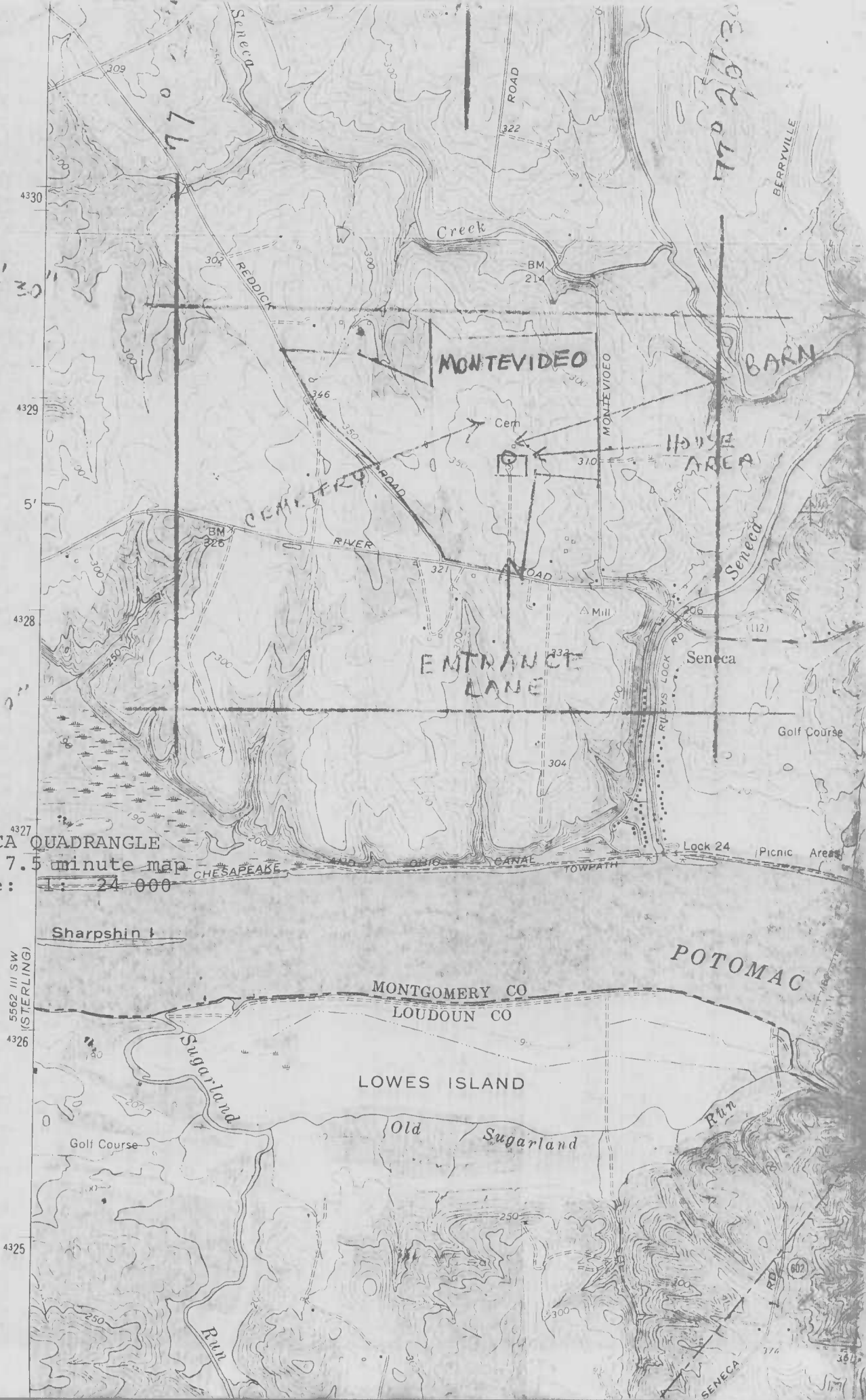
The purpose of this Amendment is to designate the following sites on the Master Plan for Historic Preservation thereby extending to them the protection of the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code.

M: 17-01	Beallsville H.D.
M: 17-02	Charline Manor/Hanover
M: 17-24	East Oaks
M: 17-26	Stoney Castle
M: 17-58	Montevideo
M: 17-61	Upton Darby House
M: 17-62	Pooles General Store
M: 18-13	White/Turner Farm
M: 18-14	Joseph White House
M: 18-15	Friends Advice
M: 18-17	Greenwood/Day House
M: 18-19	Hilary Pyles Farm

N. LAT 39° 05' 30"

M: 17-58

SENECA QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
1968





M17-SS

Montevideo

16801 River Road (112 112)

Source 10400000

As of 10 April 1970

575



#17-58

NAME MONTEVIDEO

LOCATION RIVER RD., SENECA, MD.

FACADE S

PHOTO TAKEN 5/20/74

m. DWYER



67

1-3

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C. Brestup, photographer
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M: 17-58

Montevideo

16801 River Road (110117)

South Island or historic

13512100000

Post in P. 11/10/58

10.8



M. 17. 58

M. 17. 58

16501 R. 1st. Road (MD 102)

16501 R. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Fra. 194. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Fra. 194. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Fra. 194. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Fra. 194. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Fra. 194. 1st. Road (MD 102)

Robert A. Potner, 1974

Quantitative Analysis, (New York)



M: 17-58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Maryland	
COUNTY	
Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME: <u>Montevideo</u>			
COMMON: <u>same</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>4 miles S.W. of Darnestown</u>			
2. LOCATION <u>River Road</u> <u>North Side of River Road</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>1/2 mile west of Seneca Creek</u>			
<u>River Road</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Route 1, Poolesville, Md.</u>			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<u>Maryland</u>	<u>20837</u>	<u>Montgomery</u>	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Brooks Photographers, Bethesda, Md.</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>1962</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Same as above</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p>Interior view of Montevideo, looking from the front center hall eastward into the living room. The mantel was designed at the time of restoration in 1959, to replace an earlier one that had been removed many years before. The center figure is the Federal eagle. The pilasters on the side are topped by sheaves of wheat (a crop which is still grown at Montevideo).</p>			

BROOKS
 PHOTOGRAPHERS
 7349 WISCONSIN AVE.
 BETHESDA 14, MD.



M: 17-58

M: 17-58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Montgomery	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME <u>Montevideo</u>			
COMMON: <u>same</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>4 miles S.W. of Darrestown</u>			
2. LOCATION <u>River Road</u> <u>North side of River Road</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>1/2 mile west of Seneca Creek</u>			
<u>River Road</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Route 1, Poolesville</u>			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<u>Maryland</u>	<u>20837</u>	<u>Montgomery</u>	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>Owner</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>1970</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Same as above</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p style="text-align: right;">SOUTH.</p> <p>Close up front view of the house showing original center portion, right, and left wing added in 1959. (The dog at the foot of the steps is an American foxhound named Tex.)</p>			



7/20/25

M:17-58

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME Montevideo			
COMMON: same			
AND/OR HISTORIC: 4 miles southwest of Darnestown			
2. LOCATION River Road			
STREET AND NUMBER: North side of River Road			
1 1/2 mile west of Seneca Creek			
CITY OR TOWN: River Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Route 1 Poolesville			
STATE:	COOE	COUNTY:	COOE
Maryland	20837	Montgomery	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Brooks Studio Bethesda, Maryland			
DATE OF PHOTO: About 1962			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Brooks			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p>Rear view of Montevideo, looking from east to west,</p> <p>after restoration. (Wind and garage in distance were added</p> <p>during restoration in 1959.)</p>			

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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME: Montevideo			
COMMON: same			
AND/OR HISTORIC: 4 miles southwest of Darnestown			
2. LOCATION River Road North side of River Road			
STREET AND NUMBER: River Road 1/2 mile west of Seneca Creek			
CITY OR TOWN: Route 1, Poolesville			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	20837	Montgomery	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Brooks Studio Bethesda Maryland			
DATE OF PHOTO: About 1962			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Brooks			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. South North Rear view of Montevideo, looking from the west toward southeast. The wing and garage to the right were added during restoration in 1959.			

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M.17-58

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CITY OR TOWN: River Road			
CITY OR TOWN: Route 1, Poolesville			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	20837	Montgomery	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Brooks Photographers, Bethesda, Maryland			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1962			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Same as above			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p>Interior view of Montevideo back hall and stairway, showing opening into kitchen pantry on the first floor (part of new wing added in 1959) and archway into second floor guest room (also part of new wing). The floors are original pine. The stair handrail is original, walnut, and fashioned from a single log. The window at right (covered by drapery) is 8 feet tall.</p>			

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M. 17-58

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME Montevideo			
COMMON: same			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION River Road		4 miles southwest of Darnestown	
STREET AND NUMBER:		North side of River Road	
River Road		1/2 mile west of Seneca Creek	
CITY OR TOWN:			
Route 1 Poolesville			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	20837	Montgomery	
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Brooks Studio Bethesda, Md.			
DATE OF PHOTO: About 1962			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Brooks			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<p>Interior view of library, looking toward the east wall at at east end of house. The mantel is original. Book shelves at left were added during restoration in 1959. (Fireplace seen through door to right is in living room. This mantel was added during restoration to replace mantel removed many years before to make room for Franklin stove.)</p>			

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